OCTOBER 23, 1788. THE NUMBER 326.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

RICHMOND, September 10, 1788.

WHEREAS SARAH FAIR, my wife, by lawful marriage, has withdrawn herself from me for no cause at all I therefore take this method of giving the public notice that I forewarn them from having any dealing with her whatever, either harbouring or entertaining her at their peril, as I am determined that I will not be accountable for any debt she may contract.

HENRY FAIR.

To be Sold,

At Glocester courthouse, on Wednesday the 29th inst. (October) if fair, otherwise the next fair day,

ALL THE SLAVES,

Belonging to the estate of Mr. George Booth, jun. dec.

Consisting of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN;

And on the next day at the late dwelling house of the said Booth, all the

PERSONAL ESTATE,

Consisting of valuable STOCKS of different kinds,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c.

A few of the NEGROES will be sold for ready money the rest of the estate on twelve months credit; bonds with approved security will be required As there is a probability that the estate will prove insolvent, it is hoped that the creditors will attend the sale

PHILIP TABB,

Surviving Ex'r. of Geo: Booth, jun.

RICHMOND, October 1, 1788.

THE subscriber on the 18th of September last, hired a mare to one John Kelly, who said he had been a clerk in Baltimore, to go as far as the Belling Green, in Caroline county, and who was to return her in three days. It being now fourteen days since he left here, I am apprehensive that he has either disposed of her, or carried her off. I will give a generous reward to any one who will deliver the mare to me, or give such information that she may be had again. The mare is of a Bald Eagle colour, 4 feet 8 inches high, 5 years old, a long whitish main and tail, had some small scars on her buttock, occasioned by a whip, a small round spot on her rump about the bigness of a large bullit; after riding her a small distance, she often limps, carries her head pretty high, and was in low order when taken away, trots and gallops.

PETER ROBINSON.

HENRY HALEWOOD,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public, that he has rented a part of the shop occupied by Messrs. WM. & GEORGE RICHARDSON, wherein he proposes to carry on his business in all its various branches, and humbly solicits their encouragement and support, which he will endeavour to merit by every attention to the interest of those who are pleased to favour him with their commands.

RICHMOND, October 2, 1788.

At a meeting of the President and Professors of the College of WILLIAM & MARY, *August 20, 1788.*

RESOLVED, that the Bursar be directed to give notice to the surveyors of counties who have failed to pay the proportion of their fees due to the College that suits will most certainly be commenced against all who do not discharge their arrears before the first day of January, 1789.

☞ The Rev. Mr. BUCHANAN, of the city of Richmond, will settle on behalf of the Bursar with the surveyors who may find it convenient to apply there for that purpose. (6w)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the following directions for the recovery of persons drowned, or otherwise suffocated. It is hoped they will be acceptable to the public, as they are the latest, which the Humane Society of London has communicated to the world.

Persons drowned, or otherwise suffocated,

I. As soon as the object is got out of the water, a great coat or two of the bystanders should be wrapped round the body, which is to be carefully conveyed to the nearest receiving house.

II. In cold or moist weather the body is to be laid on a mattrass or bed near the fire; but in summer on a bed only; it is then to be thoroughly dried with warm flannels; and as pure air is essential to the return of life, not more than six persons are to be present.

III. Apply the pipe of a common sized bellows to the nostril, and blow with some force, closing the other nostril and mouth whilst a third person gently presses the chest with his hands as soon as the lungs are inflated.—Other assistants are to rub the body gently with salt, flannels sprinkled with rum or Geneva, and foment the breast, &c with hot brandy; a heated warming pan (the body being surrounded with a blanket) may be lightly moved up and down the back; bottles of hot water, heated tiles or bricks (covered with flannel) are to be applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, &c. The temples may be rubbed with hartshorn, the nostrils tickled with a feather, and snuff, or eau de luce, often applied,

IV. The fumes of tobacco should be often thrown up, as its good effects have been frequently experienced; if a fumigator be not at hand, the common pipe may be employed; but if it should be inconvenient to employ the tobacco, then clysters of this herb, or other acrid infusions with salt, &c. may be thrown up advantageously.

V. Agitation is to be employed, as it has proved a powerful auxiliary to the other means of recovery; therefore the assistants are to take hold of the legs and arms, particularly of boys, and well shake their bodies for a considerable time; and if a child has been drowned it should be wiped dry, and placed in bed between two healthy persons.

VI. When the various means have been employed for a considerable time without success, the warm bath should be employed, or the body surrounded with warm ashes or grains for three or four hours—If there be convulsions, sighing, gasping, or other signs of returning life, a small quantity of warm brandy or wine may be given, and frequently repeated.

VII. Electricity may be early employed, as it will not prevent or obstruct the various means of resuscitation; but on the other hand will render the plan of recovery more expeditiously and certainly efficacious.

Bleeding is never to be employed in such cases, unless by the direction of one of the medical assistants, or some other respectable gentleman of the faculty, who has paid attention to the subject of suspended animation

The above methods are to be employed with vigor for three hours; for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion to suppose that persons are irrecoverable, because life does not soon make its appearance; an opinion that has consigned to the grave an immense number of the seemingly dead, who might have been restored to life by resolution and perseverance.

W. HAWES, Register.

Patrons of the Humane Society.

The KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford, President.

Vice Presidents Rt. Hon. Lord Beauchamp, M. P. Rt. Hon. Lord Willoughby De Broke, Hon Philip Pusey, Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart. Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, M P Mr. Alderman Skinner, J. Hawkins Browne, Esq; M P.—W. Heberden, M.D F R and A. S. S J. C. Lettsom, M.D. F R. and A. S Robert Barclay, Esq; Gustavus A. Kempenfelt, Esq Joseph Thomson, Esq.

We hear that Baron Pollnitz has brought with him into New York, a model of the newly invented THRESHING MILL. By means of this mill, a man and a boy may thresh 70 bushels of wheat in a day The price of it is only 12l. One mill will serve a whole township, by being used in succession by different farmers.

LONDON, July 11.

THE following was handed about at Paris as the authentic speech of M. d'Agresmenil to the senators, when he surrendered to M. d'Agout, an officer of the French guards, who had orders from Versailles, to arrest him and M. de Montsabert.

"GENTLEMEN,

"WHEN the victorious Gauls entered the city of Rome, which they took by storm, the Roman senators, clad in their purple robes, and seated in their curule chairs, waited, with a tranquil and undaunted countenance, bondage or death; such is the noble and grand spectacle exhibited this day by you to the eyes of all Europe. After our generous struggle to defend the Constitutional laws of the monarchy—after having opposed to the efforts of despotism, an efficacious and persevering resistance—after having joined, in this too unequal struggle, of justice against power, the respectful submission of faithful subjects to the intrepid wisdom of zealous magistrates; after having endured an exile*, which, however might not be called one, owing to its proximity, its short duration, its universality, and the honours that accompanied or followed it; after having demanded, but in vain†, two of our members seized upon by authority, and punished, though innocent, before they were tried—after having supported, as you ought, and as much as it was in your power, the cause of the people, and the true interests of his Majesty—after having, in short, entrusted your rights, your last protestations, and your testamentary dispositions into the hands of the attentive, afflicted nation, you had sheltered yourselves in this sanctuary, which you looked upon as an impregnable rock. But in the midst and in the very dwelling of peace, what din of war strikes our ears in the calmness of night? Behold an army secretly advancing in battle array! The pointed bayonets are bristled up; eight hundred men of both foreign and national infantry and cavalry, quite astonished and ashamed of such a clandestine and novel expedition, that promises much fatigue, some danger, and no glory; eight hundred soldiers, I say, have seized on all the gates, and on all the avenues to and from the respectable mansion of law; the posts are occupied, the blockade is formed, the fatal axes, the murderous clubs are uplifted, the army wait but for the last signal! What is the place, ye Heavens! They are going to besiege! Where is the enemy that must be forced into their very trenches? It is the forum! Ye are the enemies, gentlemen! The holy indignation the Roman orator felt at the sight of the cohorts that invested the senate-house, I cannot, and must not, transmit into your souls; I shall not exclaim as did the defender of Milo—are we in our sacred town, or among barbarians? At the bar, or in a camp? Clad in our wonted gowns or in the warlike cuirass? Arms should protect justice, but by no means do it any violence; Mars silences the roaring of his thunder for the sake of listening to the oracles of Themis, having no other ægis, but that of the laws, and no other arms, but those of innocence and truth

"You were raising, gentlemen, your peaceful hands towards the throne, you were referring the vigorous order of a mistaken monarch, to the tribunal of a beneficent King; when lo! The sword glitters, and numerous battalions form a formidable circle around you! Let the passive or forced instruments of persecution, and torments they are unacquainted with, or perhaps groaning under; let them slay on the altar of justice their devoted Minister, her glorious martyrs! And you‡, who did not dare to refuse a commission as painful as it is delicate, dread the remembrance of this disastrous night; it may mark your name with an indelible stain, and all your military and civil titles may be tarnished with the inglorious name of Oppressor of the Magistracy. But where am I running, gentlemen, in the vehemence of my zeal! An individual is talking of public liberty, who cannot and will not claim it for himself I have already told you, that when under the garb of a menial servant, I returned to take an asylum in this place, my disguise, my retreat, were not the effect of pusillanimity or terror; and I had already predicted the inutility of the mediations you have been willing to try; nothing therefore astonishes me But alas! How monarchs are to be pitied! Quick at pursuing, and slow at pardoning, imposture finds a ready than the thrones and their pos-

example of that excellent Emperor, who was deservedly called the delight of mankind, the good and beneficent Titus) whenever he finds himself forced to sign an arret of proscription, wishes he knew not how to write. I have not the least doubt, but that the calumniators of the magistracy have drawn me in the blackest colours, and represented me as stirring up the flames of sedition, and exercising a tyrannical sway over all your opinions. But was ever a man penetrated with deeper sentiments of respect, or with a more devoted attachment than I, for his superior? You are sensible, gentlemen, that, ever more jealous of your esteem than of your suffrages, trying to supply by my zeal the mediocrity of my talents, I have never said, never written, the least thing but what was revised and approved by the senate. But our enemies wanted two victims more, and I have, shall I say the misfortune or the happiness, of being chosen to rank the fourth Decius of the present Parliament.

"Farewell, ye worthy magistrates, whom I always looked upon rather as my models than my brethren, and whose courage, far from relaxing, will be reanimated by my disgrace! Best part of myself, O thou virtuous wife! And ye lovely children! I am not permitted even to embrace you, whom, perhaps, I may never see again.—Farewell, your husband, your father bids you a most tender adieu! In the solitary and distant island§ where I am doomed to be exiled, I shall offer up my prayers to Heaven for the welfare of my country, for my King, for my family, and for you, honourable gentlemen. Sir, I am ready," addressing himself to the officer.

§ *St. Marguerite, an island of Provence.*

BERLIN, *July* 26.

BY an *estaffette* arrived this day from the Court of Russia we hear that his Swedish Majesty had hardly reached Finland when the fortress of Nyschloss surrendered to his arms, and the whole garrison were made prisoners of war. Since this event, his Majesty has laid siege to Frederickshamn; and such is the general consternation at Petersburg, that many of the principal inhabitants are preparing to set off for Moscow.

The port of Cronstadt is certainly blocked up by the Swedish fleet, and every arrangement made to accelerate the departure of the Empress from Petersburgh.

PETERSBURGH, July 11.

IT was on the 7th that Count d'Apraxin arrived from the army with the first news of the victory over the Captain Pacha. The Empress, as a mark of her joy, invited him to dine at the table with her, and presented him with a gold snuff box, of the value of 1500 roubles, with 500 ducats in money. Two days before her Majesty had sent the order of St. George, of the 2nd class, to the Prince Nassau, and that of St. Ann, to Rear Admiral Paul Jones as a mark of her recompence for their valor in the first action on the 18th of June.

War having been declared against Sweden who has commenced hostilities by the siege of Nyslot, the Grand Duke of Russia is on the point of departing for the army in Finland, of which his Royal Highness is to have the chief command in person; his horses went away three days ago. The squadron under Vice-Admiral Greig sailed on the 7th from the Road of Cronstadt, and anchored off Crasna Gorka, with 6000 troops on board. The ships which are to cruize in the Baltic have joined him, and the whole fleet consists of 17 ships of the line, 13 or 14 frigates, besides a number of armed ships, making in the whole 60 sail.

VIENNA, July 23.

WE have received fresh letters from Cherson, bearing date the 4th inst. by which the news of the defeat of the Ottoman fleet in the Black Sea is confirmed, with this additional circumstance, that the day after the action, Rear Admiral Paul Jones went in pursuit of the vessels that had fled toward Varna, in the neighbourhood of which he came up with them and took two more sail, on board one of which was the Captain Pacha, who is said to be desperately wounded.

Despatches are received from our head-quarters, dated 18th instant, with intelligence that the Turkish corps employed in escorting the new Hospodar of Moldavia to Jassy, has been entirely defeated by the combined corps, commanded by the Generals d'Elmot and d'Fabri.

BRUSSELS, July 12.

THE general report here is, that the Emperor has desired the states of the different Belgic provinces to join in the establishment of a royal navy on the coast of Flanders. They add, that as an acknowledgment for his Majesty having for this year past granted whatever they desired, the states propose to offer that each province, for the increase of the fleet and navigation, shall furnish ten workmen per day, which will make an additional expence of 2000 florins yearly to each. This resolution must convince the Emperor more and more of the sentiments of attachment to his person, devotion to his interests, and zeal for the country, which all the states, and his faithful subjects of the Belgic provinces, have at all times shewn. In peace it seems this navy will be employed in freighting, which will be very advantageous for the exportation of all the national productions, and especially for the commission trade.

HAGUE, August 3.

THE Count de St. Priest has had a conference with the President of the States-General, when he delivered a memorial in the name of his master, setting forth, that the King was unable to answer them respecting the taking of Trincomale by his troops, but that since his agreement with the Court of London to disarm, he had sent orders to the East-Indies to his Generals, to put all things on their ancient footing, and he hoped this would satisfy their High Mightinesses and be a new proof of his amity and affection for the interest of the Republic.

LONDON, August 1.

THE letters from the Continent, received yesterday say, that the courts of Paris, London, and Berlin are certainly engaged in a negociation to restore peace to Europe.

The Russian navy has been represented as very little superior to those of either of the Swedes or Danes. This is very far from the truth, as the attention which the Empress has paid to her marine in the reign of 25 years, has been such as to make it nearly at least a match in point of number to both Denmark and Sweden united. Fifty sail of the line is the lowest calculation.

The sums of money lost in speculations on sugars last year, are found to amount to upwards of 20 coole. This in a great measure accounts for the late failures in that branch.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, July 5.

"The Russian army which was destined to attack Oczakow, was, on the 18th of June, but 20 werstes from that place. We may therefore daily expect accounts of importance from those parts.

The Abbe Gordon, President of the Scots College in Paris, has nearly finished a life of Mary Queen of Scots, which, from the access the writer's situation gives him to original papers relative to that unfortunate Princess, may be expected to contain many circumstances with which the public are at present unacquainted, and which will tend to the farther vindication of her character, and to the disgrace of her austere and harsh persecutor Elizabeth.

Positive information is said to have been received by the Swedish Ministers at this court, that two frigates belonging to the Empress of Russia, and a ship laden with flour, have been captured by the Swedes in the Gulf of Finland.

It is certain the Ambassadors of the two courts have left their respective situations, and are returned home, and advices are hourly expected of some engagement or battle having happened between these two powers.

Both Prussia and Denmark will probably be involved in this contest.

August 2. A woman of fashion in Dublin, is now a miserable example through the imprudent use of white lead, as a pigment for the face and hands, having lost the use of the latter just in the same manner as if she had received a paralytic stroke, and having naturally a handsome face, dried up into wrinkles. This should be a sad warning to those who are addicted to the use of cosmetics.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 2.

"On the 13th ult. Major Ernst, who commands a detachment of our troops posted near the Defile of Vulkan, was informed, that about 4000 Turks were advancing with three cannons, 152 ammunition waggons, and 2 workmen against the passage of Buzan. On their approach, the advanced post placed near the redoubt of Lobowitz, consisting of a corporal, 10 men, and 4 hussars, were obliged to retreat towards Upper Sztrimba, and the enemy took possession of the redoubt. Major Ernst having immediately sent 12 horse with 2 Lieutenants, to reconnoitre the enemy, they returned with an account, that though they had dislodged them from the redoubt of Lobkowitz, killed the commander of the troops, and driven the rest beyond the Eagle placed on the frontiers, they did not think it proper to take possession of the redoubt, but retired to Upper Sztrimba.

"The enemy attacked our right with a smart fire, which obliged Colonel Schultz to fall back towards Major Ernst; upon which the Turkish cavalry took possession of the place we had abandoned, and of the heights on the right, which Colonel Schultz perceiving, sent a squadron of hussars, and a division of cavalry to attack them, which they did so vigorously, that the enemy were obliged to retire. A little after this our right wing was again attacked by part of the enemy's infantry, who seemed as if they would force there palisades; but our musquetry and artillery obliged them to retire to the forest. In the evening the Turkish infantry joined the cavalry at lower Sztrimba, and the same night retired beyond the frontiers.

"On the first discovery of the enemy's intentions on the Defile of Buzan, Col Schultz and Major Gometz prepared for a vigorous resistance. A patrole of Hussars, with two Lieutenants, entered the redoubt of Lobkowitz the next day, to watch the enemy, whom they saw descending the mountains into the valley of Tolaginel. Our troops then retired towards the redoubt of Leany, fired upon the enemy as they advanced, and afterwards retreated through the defile. In this retreat we had 13 infantry and 1 hussar killed; but the enemy's loss was much greater. At the mouth of the defile our troops were joined by a detachment of Hussars sent to their assistance, and arrived happily at Upper Sztrimba, where they joined the troops posted there, but could not continue long, being pursued by the enemy with a superior force. The hussars halted frequently to amuse the enemy, and effect the retreat of the infantry; but they were surrounded and cut off by the Turks, and the hussars were likewise obliged to retire to Lower Sztrimba. Upon this, Col. Schultz prepared to defeat the enemy's scheme. Major Ernst advanced against them with two companies, and covered the two flanks with three platoons of Hussars, and our troops keeping up a smart fire with their musquetry, and a piece of cannon, obliged the enemy to retire out of their reach. Hitherto we had only engaged with the advanced corps of the enemy; but they soon appeared with their forces. Their cavalry consisted of about 2000, and advanced from Upper towards Lower Sztrimba, and the infantry consisting of near 1500 men, filed off through the forest towards Orlaturamare, near Muhlberg, where Colonel Schultz was posted with his right flank.

"In this action we had 73 killed, 43 missing, and 15 wounded; the enemy left 17 dead on the spot, and carried off the rest with the wounded.

"On the 19th 2000 Turks, infantry and cavalry, attacked the post of Wallie Mulieri with great fury, but were so well received that they were obliged to retire. Some arquebusiers, volunteers and hussars, were sent in pursuit of them which obliged them to abandon a hill and a wood where they had incommoded our troops greatly and retire to Kimpolungo. We had not the least loss on this occasion. The enemy left five dead on the place, and carried off a great number."

August 4. Notwithstanding the assertions in all the other prints, it appears that Admiral Paul Jones was not in the grand engagement with the Captain Pacha, but had the Russian frigates under his command in the port of Glubocki, which he durst not quit; fearing to run ashore at the mouth of the Dnieper, and which was the real occasion of the Captain Pacha's defeat.

Monsr. Laurens de Villedeuil, the newly appointed Minister in France, is a man of the first nobility, talents, and integrity; his own merit has fitted him for, and procured his present elevation; he refused to take any part in the administration of the Archbishop of Sens, and therefore he resigned his former office of Comptroller General; he acquired great popularity and credit as Intendant of Rouen, and was generally beloved and regretted; he seemed shocked at the powers with which he was invested, when he received his authority for issuing LETTRES DE CACHET; the Parisians are therefore in hopes that he will either procure the abolition or restraint of these engines of destruction.

August 5. A private letter from Madrid informs us, that a number of considerable merchants in that metropolis are making application to government for patronage and assistance in a scheme for the establishment of a Spanish East-India Company.

The king of Sweden has lately published an edict, prohibiting the use of torture within his dominions, as being both inimical to justice and the interest of humanity. Thus another link in the chain of Gothic tyranny is broken, nor is it expected, that the other parts will probably be the next sacrifice to the spirit of benevolence and freedom.

August 7. The admiralty board have renewed the order issued by the late board during Lord Howe's Presidency, that no privateer, for any foreign power whatever, be fitted out in any of the ports of Great-Britain.

The last letters from the Leeward islands mention, that about 250 sail of ships were nearly laden at the different islands, and appointed to sail the 26th of July, and first of this month.

The insurance from London to the West-Indies is now done so low as 3 per cent. and to America the same.

The Turkish garrison at Belgrade was on the 3d of July reinforced by a prodigious number of troops, part of the garrison of Oscovic and Waddrine, which junction was supposed to be for some singular purpose, as the places they were taken from are now left open to the auxiliary troops which are expected to enter Servia from the north east; in which case, without immediate assistance, they must fall; and if that should happen, the way into Romania is open. The Turks are, however, in great force in the latter province. At Adrianople the Ottoman emperor lies in person with his army, calculated by the Turkish accounts at 120 000 men, though this is probably much exaggerated. The emperor, upon being informed of the garrison of Belgrade being thus formidably augmented, called in all his out posts, foraging parties and every auxiliary, to augment his own army. The regiments were all ordered to be in readiness to strike their tents, and prepared for action. The magazines were removed four miles in the rear; all which indicate an expectation of an attack, as it is conceived the Turks have made such a disposition for no other purpose than to fall on the Imperialists, at a convenient opportunity.

It is the general opinion in most parts of Germany, that the war in the north will extend to the other maritime powers of Europe. Denmark seems to expect it, for the Danes are hard at work, equipping a considerable naval force.

The elector of Hanover has ordered all his troops to be disciplined after the Prussian manner. This circumstance gives ground for suspicion, that they are intended to act in concert.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, July 12.

"A courier dispatched from the army the 1st inst. is arrived with the agreeable news of a second glorious victory being obtained by the Russian fleet over that of the Turks, in the neighbourhood of Oczakow attended with advantages infinitely superior to those we obtained on the memorial 18th of June; and of those advantages we hope to be able to give a complete detail in a day or two.

Yesterday in consequence of the signal triumph thus gained over the arms of the Porte in the Black Sea, a solemn TE DEUM was sung in the Cathedral of this city, in the presence of the Empress, and of the whole Courts.

August 8. A letter from Seringapatam, dated August, and communicated by a person of respectability, informs us as follows.

The Tippoo, after concluding a treaty with the Mahrattas, and sowing divisions amongst their Chiefs, to prevent the renewal of the confederacy against him, returned to Seringapatam, and occupied himself wholly in completing his preparations for war. That a short time ago he gave particular injunctions to all his Aumildars, &c. to collect the ballances due from the Ryots to the Circar; and has ordered all the arrears due to his army to be discharged. He has laid immense quantities of military stores and provisions in all his sea-ports, and in all the forts leading to the Carnatic, particularly Bangaloor, Savendroog, and Husour. He has added thirty thousand bullocks to the complement of his artillery, which are now in training, and has a body of 500 camels, each carrying a small piece of cannon on his back, which are exercised every day, and the number is to be augmented to 2000. In his

stores are stock of Rechaor arrows, and workmen are continually employed in making more. He is enlisting men in every part of his dominions, but receives those only of high cast, or of approved bravery. The following is a list of his army:

26 000 stable horses.
53 000 regular infantry.
50 000 irregular ditto, matchlocks, &c.
30 000 lascars and artificers.

Several of his officers are very much discontented, and only wait a favourable opportunity of revolting.

August 12. The following misfortune lately befell one of the brave seamen who went round the world with Captain Cooke. The honest man had, by his extreme frugality, saved money enough to purchase a small ship, which he converted into a collier; loaded her, and cleared for Dieppe, in France, but in the channel was overtaken by a violent storm, which shipwrecked him on the coast of Gravelling, where every one perished but the unfortunate master, who providentially swam to the shore, and made the best of his way to Dunkirk, almost naked, where he applied to the Commandant, who generously relieved him with money and clothes, with which he set out for Ostend in hopes of meeting with a ship to carry him to the North. When he arrived at East Dunkirk, which is the first village in the Austrian Netherlands, he was met by a recruiting party, who demanded of him to give an account of himself, which he was utterly unable to do, because he understood no other language than English. They took him to Furnes, and kept him a close prisoner for six days on a scanty portion of bread and water, insisting on his enlisting, which he refused to do. They marched him to Ostend, with other recruits, where one night he took an opportunity to hide himself in a room on the quay, to wait for a ship ready to sail, where, being discovered, a party went to apprehend him. On the officer's entering to take him, the poor man (becoming desperate) struck at him with his sword, but missed him; whereupon he was taken to Bruges, and sentenced to be shot, and confined in a dungeon without the use of pen, ink, or paper, but fortunately, having a piece of writing paper in his pocket, had recourse to the making a stick into a pen, and to draw blood from himself to substitute for ink; thus he wrote to a sailor in Ostend, and had it conveyed by a humane woman, who served him with his scanty allowance. This most moving letter was laid before the Protestants of that place, who, being greatly moved by the very hard case of this man, presented a petition to stay his execution, till it could be inquired if he had regularly enlisted. During the course of this inquiry, an English nobleman came through in his way to Brussels, interceded for his pardon, which he obtained, and sent him to Ostend, where a liberal collection was made for him, and he was sent to the North to his disconsolate wife and numerous children.

August 13. From Paris, August 8, we are assured, that the Peers lately released from the Bastile, have received letters in the King's own hand-writing, prescribing rules for their future conduct; and at the same time insisting that his orders should be implicitly obeyed. In these letters his Majesty openly avows to them his real designs, respecting the future government of his kingdom; that the grand council of the nation shall be called together in the course of a few months, to register those laws which the King will then lay before them for their concurrence. They also recommend an example of peace and good order to each respectively, and conclude with—"I am inclined to believe my people will have little reason to complain of the innovations, if they are such; and those in power, and ennobled, will find themselves relieved from many inconveniencies which now hang upon them in common with my other subjects." The Indian Ambassadors divert public attention; and for a time prevent the tumults arising from national politics.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 1.

"You may have heard that the Parliament of Pau was dissolved; but perhaps you are yet to learn, that this same Parliament is restored to existence—restored too by its own power, independently of the mandate of a King, or of a King's minions.

"The Duke de Guiche; and would that he had been employed in a more honourable office!—The Duke de Guiche, Sir, was the man who impotently came to tell the people of Bearn, that they had no longer any Parliament. On this, highly to their praise, the noblesse took fire. They insisted on seeing the Duke; and on their being permitted this honour, they presented to him a memorial fraught with the purest sentiments of liberty, and couched in language which would not have disgraced Rome, while Rome was in her glory.

"Sir," said they to him, "before your very eyes you have the remains of the cradle in which our Great Henry was nursed and reared. Do not then suppose that we will suffer it to be violated. This the Bearnese consider as a sacred ensign; and so they will continue to consider it while a drop of that blood remains in their veins, by which their ancestors established the Bourbons upon a mighty throne.

"Sir, we are not rebels. All we require is, an adherence to the solemn compact formed with us, by a sovereign, whom, hardly as we are used, we still cannot help loving.

"But, while thus we open to you our hearts, imagine not, Sir, that our people are intimidated. No: the Bearnese know they are born to be free; and not a man is there among them who will not perish rather than become a slave. As a proof of his loyalty and affection, he will produce to his sovereign the last livre in his pocket! He will tell him—as one of our best monarchs has observed of the Bearnese in general; that he is poor, but that he is honest; and that by gentle measures he may be actuated to do any thing; by harsh ones he will do nothing. He will add, that all he requires is, the establishment of the constitution of the province upon its ancient footing; and in the face of Majesty itself, he will deprecate the measure of sending troops to rob him of his life, when all he struggles for is, the restoration of his liberty."

The address of the citizens of Bearn to the Duke of Guiche, their new appointed Governor, and the resolutions entered into by the provinces of Dauphiny, Bearn, and Britany, are productions which do honour to human nature, and place the French nation in a point of view very different from what we have been accustomed to look upon them, in time past. It is not in mortals to command success; but certainly they seem to deserve it, and we cannot forbear wishing and hoping that their noble spirit, rising and spreading among them, may persevere until they command that compleat success which is their just desert.

August 15. The two secretaries of state have, by order of his Majesty, given the most unequivocal assurances to the Russian and Swedish Ambassadors, that it is the confirmed intention of the British court to observe a strict neutrality in the present dispute between Russia and Sweden; nor will any vessels whatever be permitted to be fitted out in any of the ports of Great-Britain, for the purposes of war, other neighbouring courts continuing to observe the same conduct.

The following is an authentic account of the French King's treatment of the deputies sent to him from Britany.

The first 12 deputies from Britany were imprisoned, and the second set ordered to remain at St. Denis, and not on any account approach Paris. But, on the 29th of July, the principal minister thought proper to send for and admit them to an audience; and the next day, contrary to all expectation, they were admitted to the presence of the King, who, receiving their memorial, said, "Although your deputation is unwarrantable I will receive your memorial. I will examine it in my council, and you wait here my answer."

The next day, August 1, they received the King's answer, as follows:

"I have read the memorial that you delivered me; I had already read what preceded, and you need not have recalled them to my memory.

"I shall always receive any representations which are made to me in the forms prescribed.

"The assembly who deputed 12 gentlemen were not authorized, not having asked any permission for the purpose; those deputies have themselves convoked a more irregular assembly at Paris. I have thought it proper to punish them: The means to merit my clemency is not to continue in Britany, by illegal assemblies, the cause of my discontent.

"The commissions which you have been charged with, to request the re establishment of my Parliament of Britany must not precede the conduct they must observe; they must not solicit for a mark of my confidence, whilst I am forced to give them those of my animadversion.

"But these personal punishments, which the good order and maintenance of my authority require, do not in any manner alter my affection for my province of Britany.

"Your state will be assembled in the month of October: It is from them that I shall know the views of the province. I will attend to their representations, and will have that regard for them which they may merit; your privileges shall be conserved.

"In shewing me fidelity and submission, all may hope for my goodness, and the greatest complaint that my subjects will have in their power against me is forcing me to acts of rigour and severity.

"My intention is, that you return to-morrow to your functions."

DUBLIN, July 29.

THE manufactures of blankets and light woollens which have been on the decline for some time past, have revived within the course of last week in a considerable degree. The prices of those articles which had fallen very low, have in consequence risen to their former standard. This agreeable change has been brought about by several orders received in town to an extensive amount from America. One eminent house in Pill-lane, has received an order for no less than forty thousand pieces of light woollens from South-Carolina. They are intended for wearing apparel; and are admirably adapted for that climate. Each piece, according to the directions received, is to be divided in three parts; and the whole is to be dyed different colours; brown, green, blue, scarlet, black, &c. in order to afford a variety, and to accommodate the fancy of purchasers on the other side of the Atlantic.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, Sept. 1.

"A HURRICANE of immemorable violence surprised the people here on the 16th ult. with the fall of houses, wrecking of ships, and the loss of a great many negroes and some whites. About five American vessels are condemned as unfit to proceed to sea; Le Pere de Famielle, a Guineaman, is totally lost; two schooners belonging to the King, dismasted. All the vessels at Leogane were driven out to sea, and have put in here dismasted."

Capt. Caddenhead of the ship Success, who arrived on Saturday last from the Isle of May, but last from St. Jago, informs, that on the 3d of September, the rains came on, and prevented any more salt from being procured; that he sailed in company with Capt. Lamb, in a brig from Boston, whose brother had the misfortune to break his leg with a boat in the surf, and lay dangerously ill; that he left at St. Jago Capt. Grant, in a brig from Boston, and Captain Clark, in a sloop from New-London; that on the 7th of Sept. the ship Jackall, of London, sailed from St Jago on the southern fisheries; left at St. Jago, the snow ———, Capt. Westbay, formerly Capt. Thompson, of London, from Gambia, with slaves all in health, who put in there for fresh water and seamen; and a sloop, Capt. M'Kinly, of Antigua, from Ostend, who had a long passage, bound to the Isle of May; but no salt being to be had, he determined to go to some other island for stock, &c. for Antigua.

CHARLSTOWN, Sept. 17.

Copy of a letter from Mr. M'Gilvery to George Whitefield, Esquire.

Little Tallasse, August 18, 1788.

"SIR.

"I AM glad to hear you had a tolerable journey home, as we were not without apprehension for your safety, on your setting out. M'Donald has been lately here, and has given me a particular account of the effects of Sevier's tour through the Cherokee nation; the death of the Cherokee chief, called the Tassel, and some others. That barbarian, I am told, is meditating another expedition for accomplishing the total extirpation of the Cherokees. You give me a very affecting account of the unhappy condition of those distressed people, and you say representations are made to procure them relief: Really I don't know what to think of a government, that is compelled to wink at such outrages: It must not have the least vigour or energy, when it cannot enforce its own laws. What may be the effects of the new Constitution is to be proved. It is adopted, and I suppose set to sleep. Dont think I speak too hard—I wish the matter was otherwise for the general good. I believe all you say of the gentlemen commissioners; but were they selected of the best and wisest on earth, yet it is of no avail, if they are not authorised to restore to us our just rights: It is to no purpose that we could meet, without that is done; and as they tell me that the requisition I made to that effect is out of their instructions, the negociations of course rest here. Milford shall hear your talk, as shall D. M'G. and Co. I wish you, my good friend, every happiness, and may GOD preserve you five hundred years.

I remain, with true regard,
Your very humble servant,
ALEX. M'GILVERY."

George Whitefield.

RICHMOND, October 23.

WE hear, that 10 000 dollars have been subscribed in New-York for erecting a temporary building for the accommodation of Congress, previous to their removal to a more central part of the United States. The building, it is said, will be so contrived as afterwards to be made into elegant drawing or assembly-rooms.

The following may be depended upon as a fact.—A tradesman in London some time before his death, having become very much attached to doctrines of methodism, was constantly visited by a certain methodist divine in his last illness to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his property consisting of money in the funds. Having by this will deprived his two daughters, who are both unprovided for, of any part of his effects the executors lately waited upon the reverend gentleman, and humbly requested he would relinquish part of the legacy in favour of the poor girls. The spiritual teacher, after perusing the probate of the will, addressed them as follows—"You see, my friends, that is the will of the deceased that I should enjoy this legacy; and how can you desire me to commit so great a sin as to alter the man's will?"

Monday last, the Hon. General Assembly met at the old public buildings in this city, but there not being a sufficient number of members to make a house, adjourned 'till the next day, when they again met and made choice of the same officers which served last session.

By the sloop Dove from Gaudaloupe, at Hartford, in Connecticut, we are informed, that Capt. Smith from this state, bound to Lisbon, lost his mainmast in a gale of wind, is put into Boston.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Juno, Bessarin, Liverpool.
Active, Powell, ditto.
Blandford, Troop, Glasgow.
Louisa. Dixon, London.
Brig Susannah, Mathews, Liverpool.
William, Ceran, ditto.
Rebecca, Jordan, St. Croix.
Eliza, Cracy, Antigua.
Shooner Priscilla, Barbine, Baltimore.
Delight, Poulton, Grenada.
Sloop Two Cousins, Quandrill, New-York.
Chance, Parier, ditto.
Polly, Weaver, ditto.
Jenny, Warren, Madeira.

The Jeanie, Simson, and Betsey, M'Cunn from Port Glasgow for James-River, were to take their departure on 10th August. Also, the Hopewell, Williamson, for Charlestown, and Jeanie, Martin, for New-York, about middle of said month.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next Assembly, to annex the islands in the fork of Staunton and Dan rivers, belonging to Sir PEYTON SKIPWITH, Baronet, and Colonel LEWIS BURWELL, deceased, and now supposed to be in Halifax county, to the county of Mecklenburg.

RICHMOND, October 15, 1788.

GENTLEMEN who officiate as Clerks to the Courts of Judicature within this state, are requested to observe that proceedings of a very disagreeable nature will be instituted against them, unless they finally settle their accounts with the public, and pay the balances thereof to the Treasurer on or before the last day of this month.

Will be Sold,

On the first Monday in December, at public auction, at Henrico courthouse,

THE place whereon Mr. Joseph Ward now lives, containing 484 acres of land, about 8 miles below Richmond, on James river, and known by some, by the name of Lilley Valley, with good improvements thereon. Three hundred pounds of the purchase money will be expected on making a deed, half of the remainder within twelve months from such date, and the other half in two years. Bond with good security will be required by WILLIAM FORD, jun.

N. B. Possession may be had at Christmas.

POETRY.

From the Pennſylvania Mercury

The Negro's Complaint.

FORC'D from home and all it's pleaſures,
Afric's coaſt I left forlorn,
To increaſe a ſtranger's treaſures,
O'er the raging billows borne.
Men from England bought and ſold me,
Paid my price in paltry gold;
But tho' theirs, they have enroll'd me,
Minds are never to be ſold.

Still in thought as free as ever,
What are England's rights I aſk—
Me from my delights to ſever,—
Me to torture—me to taſk!
Fleecy locks and black complexion,
Cannot forfeit nature's claim;
Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in white and black the ſame.

Why did all creating nature
Make the plant for which we toil?
Sighs muſt fain it—tears muſt water,—
Sweat of ours muſt dreſs the ſoil.
Think, ye maſters iron hearted,
Lolling at your jovial boards,
Think, how many backs have ſmarted
For the ſweets your cane affords.

Is there, as ye ſometimes tell us,
Is there one who reigns on high?
Has he bid you buy and ſell us,
Speaking from his throne—the ſky
Aſk him, if your knotted ſcourges,
Matches, blood extorting ſcrews,
Are the means which duty urges,
Agents of his will to uſe?

Hark! he anſwers—wild tornadoes
Strewing yonder ſea with wrecks,
Waſting towns, plantations, meadows,
Are the voice with which he ſpeaks.
He foreſeeing what vexations
Afric's ſons muſt undergo,
Fix'd their tyrants habitations,
Where his whirlwinds anſwer—No!

By our blood in Afric waſted,
Ere our necks receiv'd the chain,
By the miſ'ries that we taſted,
Croſſing in your barks the main;
By our ſufferings, ſince you brought us
To the man degrading ſmart,
All ſuſtain'd with patience, taught us
Only by a broken heart.

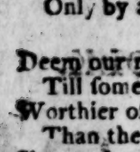
Deem our nation brutes no longer,
Till ſome reaſon ye ſhall find,
Worthier of regard, and ſtronger
Than the colour of our kind.
Slaves of gold! whoſe ſordid dealings
Tarniſh all your boaſted powers,
Prove that ye have human feelings,
Ere you proudly queſtion ours.

ANECDOTE.

A CITIZEN of Philadelphia paid a debt to a widow of 500l ſpecie, during the war, with paper money, the real value of which was only 100l. Upon the reduction of the paper money, by means of a ſcale of depreciation, he called upon this widow—apologized for his conduct, which was founded in a miſtake, and gave her a bond for 400l the intereſt of which he has ſince paid every year. Whoever thou art—merchant—mechanic—or farmer—prieſt, levite, or layman—who haſt defrauded a widow—an orphan—an aged citizen or a public inſtitution of any kind, go and acknowledge the omniſcience of God, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, by imitating this honeſt citizen of Philadelphia. *A. B.*

For London;

THE SHIP



THOMAS,

ELI VICKERY, Maſter.

NOW lying at City Point, and one half of her cargo engaged, and is expected to fail by the firſt of October; will take in freight on liberty of conſignment at ſeven pounds ſterling per ton. Apply to Meſſrs. Stott and Donaldſon, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg; Mr. James Heron, or Mr. George Nicolſon, in Richmond; or the ſubſcriber

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, September 1, 1788

RICHMOND, October 6, 1788.

ELOPED from the ſubſcriber on the 4th inſtant, CATHERINE ARCHIBALD, formerly wife to SAMUEL ARCHIBALD, without any juſt cauſe known to me: this is therefore to forewarn any perſon from crediting her ſhe may contract on my account, as I will not pay them.

SAMUEL ARCHIBALD.

DRINKAL & ESKRIGGE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which they will ſell wholeſale or retail,

On very low terms at their Store,

Oppoſite to BYRD's Warehouſe,

And next door below the

RICHMOND COFFEE HOUSE.

Richmond, October 6, 1788.

GRAND LODGE,

RICHMOND, *October 7, 1788.*

THE reſpective LODGES within this ſtate, are requeſted to take notice, that a half yearly Grand Communication will be holden on the 18th inſtant (October) at the Maſon's Hall in this city.

(By the Grand Maſter's command)

Wm. WADDILL, G. Sec'ry.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next ſeſſion of General Aſſembly for adding part of the county of Hanover, to the county of New Kent.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly for a repeal of the act "*For incorporating the city of Richmond.*" (4w)

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 18th of November next, on the premiſes, a valuable

Tract of LAND,

Lying in Hanover county,

ABOUT two miles below the meeting houſe, known by the name of Pole Greens, it is about 12 miles from Richmond. The terms of ſale are one fourth of the purchaſe money paid down, and for the balance twelve months credit will be allowed on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

JOHN BAILEY.

Hanover, September 18, 1788.

For Sale,

A Tract of LAND,

In the county of FREDERICK,

CONTAINING 2200 ACRES,

IT is acknowledged by all who know it, to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any of the ſame quantity in that county. A part of the land being leaſed for the term of ſeven years; I will ſell ſuch as is not, viz. Seven hundred and fifty acres to accommodate a purchaſer or purchaſers, which may be divided to ſuit them, but not leſs. Caſh, or its equivalent in military certificates of the ſtate of Virginia, will be required for one half of the purchaſe, and bond with ſecurity for the balance.

HUGH NELSON.

York-Town, September 4, 1788.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber near Cold Harbour in the lower end of Hanover county, a bay MARE, about four feet ten inches high, ſhe is about ſix years old, all four legs white, and her houghs black, trots and gallops very well, has a few white hairs in her forehead, neither docked or branded, her mane is long and hangs on both ſides. Appraiſed to £. 24.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward county, on Bryer river, a 2 year old red STEER, marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear, and crop and hole in the right, half his tail white, and ſome white under his belly, the owner may have him on proving his property.

WILLIAM PURNALL.

TAKEN up in Amherſt county, a black MARE about 4 feet high, branded on the near buttock P a hanging main, and ſwitch tail, a ſtar in her forehead, and paces naturaly. Appraiſed to 30s.

DANIEL TUCKER.

To the PUBLIC.

HAVING ſeen in Meſſrs. BARTGIS and Co's. paper, printed in Wincheſter, an anonymous advertiſement, relating to a certain Geographical and Topographical hiſtory of America, which aſſerts, that the firſt volume of ſaid work, will be prepared with all poſſible diſpatch, by Meſſrs. Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia——We, the underwritten, fully ſenſible of the reſpect due to the public, and anxious leſt our characters ſhould be brought in queſtion, do affirm, that we are in poſſeſſion of no ſuch manuſcript, and that ſaid advertiſement has been publiſhed without our participation or knowledge. When the anonymous advertiſer ſhall give his name to the public, we ſhall probably be more explicit on the ſubject; at preſent we content ourſelves with ſaying, that it muſt be the dark production of ſome ſcribbling adventurer. It is hoped that every News Paper Printer in the United States will afford a conſpicuous place for this our advertiſement, which, whilſt it cautions the public againſt the artifices of a pretender to literature, may be equally advantageous to all honeſt authors and Printers.

WILLIAM PRICHARD.
PARRY HALL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houſes above the courthouſe,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789;

Being the firſt after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, Liſt of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and alſo a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces. Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year. Receipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poiſoning any one, for curing Muſty Wine caſks, an infalliable remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true ſtory of a Generous Cardinal, a maid ſervant who was unjuſtly executed at Paris, and afterwards reſtored to life, a ſingular hiſtory of a Peaſant of Syria, a ſtory of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.
SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.
MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES of HAND.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.
BILLS of LADING.
BILLS of SALE.
DEEDS of TRUST.
DEEDS for LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.
NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS of ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.